

JAPAN IS MAD.

She Has Recalled Her Ambassador Aoki Back Home.

OUR BIG WAR FLEET

Sailing for the Pacific is supposed to have something to do with the recall of the Ambassador.—Both events happening at the same time has created this impression in Washington.

Aoki, the Japanese Ambassador at Washington has been recalled by his Government. A dispatch says he has been summoned to Japan by his government to explain personally and in detail the precise situation in regard to the Japanese immigration problem.

The ambassador has been making very careful inquiry on his own account and through the various Japanese consular officials into the extent of the reported race feeling existing in some sections of the United States toward Japanese immigrants.

Already Baron Ishii, one of the secretaries of the Japanese interior department, has made an investigation of conditions existing not only in California, Oregon and Washington, but also in British Columbia on the north coast which he has based a special report to his government.

At the Japanese embassy in Washington it is stated that the ambassador will probably leave Washington for Tokyo by way of San Francisco or Victoria in about a fortnight, a fact of which he notified the president and Secretary Root.

There is no intimation that he is not to return to Washington. During his absence Mr. Miyooka, the counselor of the embassy, will be in charge of his affairs. It is thought in Washington that the recall is to be permanent and that the ambassador will not return.

Ambassador Aoki gave notice of his recall radically at the same time that word was received at Washington of the sailing of the torpedo section of the fleet destined for the Pacific.

Many people may connect the things together. Whether or not Japan connected them remains to be seen. He has been cautious, conservative and friendly to a marked degree.

There is every reason to assert that his recall for the purpose of making a verbal report is caused by the fact that his government thinks he has been too temperate, too moderate, too conservative, too amicable and finally too peaceable.

He has been at Washington but a little over a year, having presented his credentials on May 3, 1906, and his recall at this time can be taken as nothing else than an expression of disapproval of his course on the part of the Japanese government.

STORM PLAYS HAVOC.

Wind Reaches Velocity of Sixty Miles at Cape Henry.

The wind reached a minimum velocity at Cape Henry in Thursday night. It blew from the northwest and drove seaward rather than toward shore as vessels that may have been caught in its teeth, but so far no wrecks have been reported.

The wind at its hurricane velocity carried before it everything movable on shore and it is feared that much havoc was wrought at sea. The government's seacoast telegraph wires from Cape Henry southward are not working and no word could be had from the Cape Hatteras section. No word could be had from the Boston yacht Maudslowi, bound to Jacksonville and stranded in Roanoke sound, N. C.

Several of the big battleships head on ports doubtless had severe experiences if caught within the radius of the gale.

The severity of the gale has caused some anxiety to be felt for the safety of the six little vessels of the torpedo flotilla bound for San Juan en route to the Pacific coast, but with three days' start the little vessels have probably gotten far enough away to escape the storm.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Six Men Penned in a Tunnel Meet Awful Fate.

Six men were burned to death and 14 others were seriously, if not fatally, hurt Thursday in a disastrous fire which penned them in the bore of the new Pennsylvania tunnel, which runs between Homestead, N. J., and West Hoboken.

At latest account, the bodies of the dead men had been taken from the mouth of the tunnel at Homestead. Five more of the workmen still alive, had been lifted to the North Hudson hospital at Union Hill in ambulances.

It is known that there were 35 men at work within the tunnel bore when the fire started among the piles of tar being used to mix with stone for the foundation of the roadway of the tunnel. Twelve of these, three of them known to be dead, were still within the tube at a late hour.

Frost Every Month.

A diary, kept faithfully and continuously from 1804 to 1830, by Abraham Kersey, of Germantown, Pa., is now in possession of the Site and Relic society of Germantown, which has placed the treasured book in its museum. According to the diary every month of the year 1816 frost appeared, doing much damage to farm and garden crops.

ELECTION HALTED

In the Proposed Calhoun County by Judge Gary

On the Petition of Certain Citizens of the Territory Who Are Denied Their Right to Vote.

On Wednesday night of last week Associate Justice Gary granted a temporary injunction restraining the commissioners of election of Orangeburg county from holding the election on the establishment of Calhoun county, which has been ordered by Governor Ansel for Dec. 17.

The injunction was secured by Mr. W. C. Wolfe, of Orangeburg, representing citizens of the proposed new county opposed to its formation. Mr. Wolfe went to Columbia from Orangeburg and appeared before Justice Gary at chambers, presenting a strong complaint, in which several important points are made effecting the election laws of the entire state.

The order signed by Justice Gary leaves the date blank for hearing the case but it will be argued before the next supreme court in time for it to be settled before the date fixed for the election.

The Court Order.

The order is as follows: "State of South Carolina, county of Orangeburg, in the supreme court. A. R. Parler, D. H. Rush, A. C. Smith, E. F. Irick, G. W. Smith, W. C. Crook, T. W. Murph, F. I. Culler, C. D. Felkel, T. A. Ulmer, plaintiffs, against W. Brooks Fogel, J. S. Bowman, Jr., and T. J. Hart, as commissioners of state and county election for Orangeburg county, defendants.

"On hearing the annexed verified petition, now on motion of Messrs. Herbert, Wolfe and Moss, Attorneys, for plaintiffs, it is

"Ordered that the defendants and each of them, and all persons acting or claiming to act under or for them, officially or otherwise, be and they hereby are restrained and enjoined, until the further order of this court from holding, or preparing to hold, the election upon the question of forming or creating a proposed new county as complained of in the complaint herein, from delivering the election boxes to the managers, or any other act whatsoever doing or attempting to do in connection therewith; and that the defendants show cause, if any they can, before the supreme court at its court room, Columbia, S. C., on the blank day of December, 1907, at 10 o'clock a. m., or as soon thereafter as counsel may be heard, why this order should not be as permanent and absolute."

Ground of the Complaint.

The complaint sets forth a number of grounds upon which the injunction is asked, but the principal ones are as follows:

First, that the instructions sent out to the managers declare that only qualified electors residing within the prescribed territory are registered at precincts within the new county shall vote, which cuts off qualified electors who live within proposed new county but whose precincts are outside that territory. This is a conflict between the constitution and the statute which has already been passed on by the Attorney General, but not by the courts.

Secondly, that the registration books of Orangeburg County have not been revised within the period prescribed by the constitution and as a matter of fact there is not a legal elector within this point it will affect not only the new county, but the entire State, and will not only vitiate all elections, but will seriously interfere with the work of the courts, since only qualified electors can serve as jurors.

RESCUE THEIR CHILD

Fond Parents Found Their Daughter In Gypsy Camp.

By a writ of habeas corpus Vantonio Thompson and his wife, of Los Angeles, Cal., Thursday secured possession of their sixteen year old daughter, Marie, from a band of gypsies encamped on the outskirts of St. Louis.

Disguised as gypsies themselves they invaded the camp and found their daughter. She threw herself into her mother's arms, but a number of the gypsies under the command of King Johns seized the girl and drove the parents away.

The parents then secured the writ, accompanied by Deputy Sheriff Banker, they returned to the camp and obtained the girl. Such bands as these gypsies should not be allowed to roam over the country.

BILLIARD BALL BLOW FATAL.

Man Struck on Head and His Skull Fractured.

At Roanoke, Va., Wyatt Stanley, a young white man, died Friday afternoon in the city hospital as the result of a wound received in the head Thursday night in a quarrel with Ault Lindamood. The men engaged in a difficulty in a pool parlor when Lindamood threw a billiard ball at Stanley, striking him on the head and fracturing the skull. Lindamood is in jail and claims he acted in self defense.

Misery Loves Company.

A society for Grass Widows and Grass Widowers is the name of the latest, exclusive club in Chicago. It has been organized by Mrs. Mary Hulen and only those who have figures in the divorce court will be admitted. About 289 persons have already applied for membership. The object of the society is for mutual benefit so that those who have made mistakes will be proof against them next time.

MAD MAN SHOOT

Labor Leaders And One of Them Fatally Hurt.

SHOT IN STATE HOUSE

Was Waiting to See Gov. Guild When Attacked.—Private Secretary Grove Grappled With the Maniac and With Others Overpowered Him.—The Madman Recently Released From An Asylum.

At Boston, Mass., on Thursday an insane man walked into the ante-room of the executive chamber of the State House and finding Gov. Guild's door closed, turned on three prominent labor leaders and fired three shots at them, probably fatally wounding Edward Cohen of Lynn, president of the State branch of the American Federation of Labor; seriously wounding Dennis D. Driscoll of Boston, secretary of the same board, and injuring with the muzzle of his revolver Arthur M. Huddell of Boston, former president of the Central Labor union of that city.

The insane man, who was John A. Steele of Everett, and who was released on parole last month from the Danvers insane asylum, was overpowered by Private Secretary Chas. S. Grove and Gen. J. H. Whitney, chief of the State police.

Gov. Guild was in his office only a few feet away and rushing out, assisted in subduing Steele, then knelt by Cohen's side and subsequently directed the removal of the wounded men to the hospital.

Cohen was shot twice through the head and was in a critical condition at the Massachusetts General hospital that night. The third bullet struck Driscoll a glancing blow on the side of the forehead and, making a long wound over the head, rendered him unconscious. He recovered consciousness half an hour later. Huddell's wound was quickly dressed and will probably cause him little inconvenience.

The three labor leaders came to the State house to meet the governor by appointment in regard to a pardon for A. M. Kennedy, of Salem, who is serving a sentence in the Essex house of correction. They reached the State house shortly after three o'clock and a delegation from Rhode Island, the three labor men were asked to wait in one of the ante-rooms while the Rhode Island men should leave. All three were standing beside a long table conversing pleasantly when at the far end of the room Private Secretary Grove was dictating a letter to the executive stenographer.

Suddenly Steele appeared at the door of the room from the hallway and without announcing his mission walked by the doorkeeper and Messenger Reed and then glanced toward Gov. Guild's room, which was about 20 feet away. The door was closed. Steele turned around and drawing a revolver, fired at Cohen, who was about six feet away. Cohen's back was turned and the bullet struck the back of the head directly through, and came out at the forehead, driving a great splash of blood to the wall opposite Lincoln. The picture of Abraham Lincoln, the wounded man turned, only to receive another bullet in the head, which also passed completely through. Cohen sank unconscious to the floor. Steele then swung around and fired at Driscoll, the bullet inflicting a severe scalp wound. Driscoll also fell unconscious to the floor. Huddell, in attempting to close on the man, was struck on the cheek by the muzzle of the revolver and knocked down. But Steele made no attempt to fire again.

By this time Secretary Grove had leaped over a table and grabbed with Steele and at the same moment, Gen. Whitney, who had been summoned to the Kentucky hearing, came through the door and rushed to his assistance. Huddell also jumped and wrenched the revolver away, while one of the messengers dashed into the governor's office and said: "They are murdering people in the lobby."

The governor instantly went into the lobby and helped Gen. Whitney, Mr. Grove and Mr. Huddell push their way into the office of the State police in the basement and a force of officers quickly reached the scene and handcuffed Steele. In the meantime, Gov. Guild had knelt by Cohen's side and was wiping his face with a handkerchief and towels. Dr. Owen Copp, chairman of the State board of insanity, was summoned and he immediately recognized Steele, having had him under observation for more than five years in various State insane asylums. Steele was then taken to the office of the State police and subsequently sent under a strong guard to the Tombs.

The doctor, after a hasty examination of Cohen and Driscoll, expressed the opinion that the former's wounds would probably prove fatal, but that Driscoll's wound was only a scalp wound.

The two wounded men were conveyed to the Massachusetts General hospital. Huddell was also taken to the hospital.

The general of the State officials said after the shooting that Steele was a well known character to the board of insanity and that he had an illusion that he was not getting his rights, for which he held the governor responsible.

Edward Cohen is one of the best known labor leaders in Massachusetts. He is married and has several children.

Dr. Driscoll is almost as prominent in labor circles in the State.

Mr. Huddell is president of the local Central Labor Union.

Steele, who is 37 years old, was released from the Danvers insane asylum Nov. 13, last, upon solicitation of his mother, the institution's officials believing that he had showed almost positive signs of recovery. He never showed any sign of violence while in the asylum.

GREAT MYSTERY

Surrounds the Suicide of a Well Known Actress.

Tragedy Committed While Audience in the Theatre, in Which She Was Expected to Play, Waited.

Mrs. Clara Bloodgood, the actress, committed suicide by shooting in her room at the Hotel Stafford at Baltimore Thursday evening.

Mrs. Bloodgood's body was found lying on the bed with a bullet hole through the roof of her mouth. Near by lay a book, entitled "How to Shoot Straight," and a 38-calibre revolver with three chambers empty.

She attended a matinee performance at Albaugh's Theatre Thursday afternoon and returned to her hotel about four o'clock, seemingly in the best of spirits.

Later, when it was time for the curtain to rise for her own show at the Academy of Music, where she was appearing in "The Truth," she had not put in an appearance. Word was sent to the Stafford and a bell boy was sent up to her room. Just as he approached the door he heard a pistol shot. Hurrying back to the office he notified the clerks of what he heard and an investigation was made and Mrs. Bloodgood was found stretched on the bed as described.

Before retiring to her room she had a talk with her stage manager, John Emerson, who declares that he observed nothing unusual in her demeanor. The only motive he can ascribe is that Mrs. Bloodgood feared an attack of nervous prostration. She had been working very hard, he said, and she feared a breakdown.

Mrs. Bloodgood left a note addressed to her husband. The audience at the Academy of Music was dismissed with the announcement that there would be no performance owing to a sudden indisposition of Mrs. Bloodgood.

BIG BANK FAILURE.

National Bank of Commerce of Kansas City Goes Under.

The National Bank of Commerce of Kansas City failed to open its doors and is now in the hands of a national bank examiner. The bank is one of the oldest there, and is the largest financial institution in the city.

The notice on the door says the bank was closed by order of the board of directors.

The directors and stockholders include some of the most prominent men in the city. The head of the clearing house association expressed the belief that the failure would not involve any of the other Kansas City banks.

When the statement of the National Bank of Commerce under the last call appeared, it showed that since the statement of August 23 deposits had been reduced from close to thirty-five million dollars to \$16,952,968. The statement showed also that the items of loans and disbursements had been cut down four million dollars.

Two small branches of the National Bank of Commerce, the Stock Yards Bank of Commerce and the Union Avenue Bank of Commerce, also closed their doors.

NOVEL SCHEME.

Devised to Wipe Out a Burdensome Church Debt.

Thomas Vinnege, a member of the Baptist Church of Hope, Ind., has devised a novel plan for wiping out the debt against his church. He has written to many persons throughout the United States asking the donation of a hog from each. His first mail brought 30 replies. Among those who have agreed to donate a hog is Mayor Johnson of Cleveland.

One half of the sales money is to be applied to the church debt, and the other half remitted to those who gave the hogs. It is expected that at least 1,000 hogs will be received.

OVERCOME BY SMOKE.

Workers in the Pennsylvania Tunnel Were in Danger.

Eleven unconscious men were removed from the New Jersey end of the Pennsylvania tunnel, following a fire in the tunnel at Homestead, N. J. There were 150 men in the tunnel when the fire broke out and the place was filled with smoke. All but 11 fled to the surface, but their comrades were overcome by the smoke and were taken out by a rescuing party.

RESULTS OF FIRES.

One Woman Burned and Seven Firemen Overcome.

One woman was killed and seven firemen were overcome as the result of two fires in New York on Thursday. Mrs. Annie Linahan aged 76 was burned to death in a five story brick tenement in East 17th Street. Thirty others were rescued from windows and fire escapes. Illuminating gas nearly caused the death of seven firemen who were fighting a blaze in a store and office building.

Drowned in a Bath.

Apparently having fainted while bathing, Charles L. Ferguson, Jr., was drowned in a tub at his home at Ossining, N. Y., recently. It was several hours later when Mrs. Ferguson awoke and found the body. The coroner decided that Ferguson had fainted and his head slipped below the water.

Foolish Girls.

Five working girls of Bristol, Va., attempted to commit suicide at the same hour by the same means last week, a negro, who had showed almost positive signs of recovery. He never showed any sign of violence while in the asylum.

TERRIBLE DISASTER.

How the Earthquake Destroyed the Town of Karatagh.

In Less Than a Few Hours It Passed From a Thriving Community Into the Silent Grave of 4000 Souls.

The destruction of Karatagh, Turkistan, has been described as one of the most appalling natural catastrophes on record. A short time ago a flourishing community, it is now the grave of 4,000 dead.

A deadly fear struck the hearts of the people of Karatagh, on the eve of the disaster, Oct. 20, when a storm swept over the place. A correspondent at the scene gives the first detailed account and says:

"Early in the morning the whole town seemed to shudder. The earthquakes were frequent, but few of the townspeople were sufficiently disturbed to leave their houses. Fifteen minutes later a terrific shock resounding with weird noises. Then the town seemed to be repeatedly lifted high in the air and set down heavily.

"Buildings were crumbling and crashing to ruins. In scores of places the ground burst open and boiling water spouted upward. Many houses were battered down by the falling rocks. Others, with their occupants, sank bodily into great fissures in the earth. The populace, or such of them as escaped instant death, appeared to be mad with terror. From every side arose awful shrieks.

"The storm had come on again with renewed force. Maddened animals roe aimlessly hither and thither, continuous peals of thunder and flashes of blinding lightning added to the frenzy. Many fugitives perished under the hoofs of the animals."

CASTAWAYS RESCUED.

Sixteen Men Picked Up on a Barren Island in the Pacific.

Sixteen castaways from the long missing British Dundonald, wrecked in the Pacific ocean nine months ago, were rescued last week by the New Zealand government steamer Hinemoa and taken to Bluff Harbor, N. Z. The men were in a distressing state of emaciation. They had spent nine months on an uninhabited island with little water, scant vegetation and no animals. Several of the members succumbed from the privations.

The Dundonald shipped on last February, for Falmouth from New South Wales, Capt. Theobald commanding. All seems to have gone well until they reached the Auckland islands when the ship experienced a series of gales. She was finally driven ashore on an unnamed island and wrecked. Many members of the crew were washed away with the wreckage.

As months passed and there was no sign of rescuers the crew gradually dwindled until only 16 of the sturdiest survived. The joy and surprise of the coming of the good ship Hinemoa can be told only in heart rending stories. All the men were in need of medical assistance before they could be brought to the shore. The long expected relief caused a relapse after the party was taken aboard.

WANTS TO COME BACK.

Old Directorate of Equitable Life Seeks a Settlement.

James Hazen Hyde and other members of the old directorate of the Equitable Life Assurance society of New York, have offered to turn back more than \$1,000,000 into the treasury of that institution. Apparently one of the purposes of the proposed restitution is to get the attorney's suit begun against the old directorate two years ago.

The attorney general is not inclined to settle the suit and is pushing the investigation.

When one director was asked what had influenced Hyde to make the offer he stated that the Directors' committee had been in a position where it was able to convince Mr. Hyde that this would be the wiser course. He refused to answer when asked if any criminal transaction had been turned up which might have forced even greater sacrifices.

Mr. Hyde has sold most of his property in this country, including his country place, and all his horses and carriages. It has been reported frequently that he intended to make his home in France for the rest of his life, but this has been denied.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.

Tried to Stab a Hog and Killed a Man.

E. E. Prince, a farmer living about three miles north of Cairo, Ga., while killing hogs Monday, assisted by Jim Lewis, a negro, accidentally stabbed Lewis. They had hit a hog in the head and both men caught the animal to stab him. Mr. Prince holding the knife, just as he stabbed the hog, which was a very large one, the hog made a lunge backward, throwing Mr. Prince who held the knife in his hand back on the negro. As he fell the knife struck the negro just over the heart and penetrated it. Medical assistance was summoned but before it arrived the negro was dead. The negro made a statement to the effect that his stabbing was an accident before he died.

Work of Outlaws.

John Schultz, of Marietta, Wis., was found in bed mortally wounded the other day. His abdomen had been cut and the intestines severed and thrown on the floor beside a rusty knife. Before he died he said Bleese. He is 40 years old. Mrs. Bleese blames the girl.

MANY MEN DIE

In Fearful Disaster in a West Virginian Coal Mine.

FOUR HUNDRED DEAD

The Catastrophe Was the Result of a Fearful Gas Explosion, Which Buried the Unfortunate Men Beneath Tons of Coal, Rock and Other Debris.—Only Four of the Day Workers Alive.

Three charred and blackened bodies lying in the improvised morgue prepared near the entrance to the mine, four men hovering between life and death from the awful bruises sustained and the deadly gases inhaled in a temporary hospital into one of the companies buildings has been transformed, and 369 men imprisoned by tons of coal, rock and debris in the depths of the hills surrounding the mining town of Monogah, W. Va., with the chances all against a single one of them being alive, is the most accurate summary obtainable of the result of a mine explosion Friday, which in all probability was attended by greater loss of life than any disaster in the history of the bituminous coal mining industry of America.

The explosion occurred shortly after ten o'clock Friday. The full force of 380 men had gone to work in the mines affected. These mines are Nos. 6 and 8, of the Consolidated Coal Company, located on opposite sides of the West Fork River at Monogah, but merged in their underground workings by a heading, and on the surface by a great steel tippie and bridge. The finding of the three corpses and the four badly injured men it the only reward for strenuous and interrupted work on the part of the large rescuing forces that immediately set to work at every possible point.

The four living men are unable to give any details in regard to the disaster or even explain how they reached the surface. They state they immediately backed of them, when they began the frantic struggle for liberty there was a large number of men engaged in a similar struggle, while still further back in the workings there was a large number of whom they knew nothing.

It is the opinion of the mine officials and others familiar with mining that the seven men had not penetrated as far as had the majority of the day shift when the explosion occurred, and that they headed for and reached the main entry before the heavy cave-in that now blocks the entrance more than a hundred feet beyond the main opening of the mine No. 6.

As to the miners referred to by the rescued men as having been alive when last seen, it is believed that they were caught back of a heavy tippie of coal and mine roof, and that they could not have survived more than a few minutes in the fedly gases with which the entry filled as soon as the ventilating system was interrupted. There is more hope for those in more remote sections of the mine as they may have reached workings where fresh air is supplied by other openings.

Evidencing the terrific force of the explosion, props in the entry of No. 6 mine supporting the roof were not only shattered and torn from their position, but were blown out of the entry and to the opposite side of the river.

Other evidence of the force is shown in every section of the mines that has been reached by the rescuers. Huge quantities of coal and rock have been loosened and hurled into every opening, and all the underground structure is wrecked beyond semblance of its original shape.

The entry of No. 6 mine, 300 feet from the mouth, is piled high with the wreckage of two strings of cars and two electric motors. Some of the rescuers have climbed over this and found dead bodies beyond, but have made no attempt to remove them to the surface, partly because it would be almost impossible to carry the bodies over the debris, but more particularly because they do not want to lose any time in reaching other sections of the mine, where it is possible men still living may be imprisoned.

The cars are being righted as fast as possible and removed from the entry together with all other obstructions. All of the heading leading off from the main entry are being cut out by canvass and barricaded as fast as they are removed by the relief workers, so that the innermost workings of the mine may be given the benefit of the ventilating system to sustain any that may be yet living and make possible an early exploration of these workings.

Wives and mothers and sweethearts together with children and members of the stronger sex, move from place to place, vainly seeking information and making no attempt to conceal the grief that overwhelms them. But little news can be given them and such as they do get is bad. No one is encouraged to hope that any one in the mine has survived the explosion and the suffocating gas that thereafter filled the mines.

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PREACHES HARMONY.

In Speeches at Tremont and Chicago on Friday.

Bryan Expresses the Opinion That Roosevelt is the Only Republican Who Can Be Elected.

A dispatch from Tremont, Ill., says William Jennings Bryan opened his Illinois campaign for the nomination for the Presidency on the Democratic ticket there on Friday night in two rousing speeches, delivered before mass meetings, and later at a Banquet at which nearly 700 prominent Northern Illinois Democrats assembled. Mr. Bryan spoke on the "Vindication of the Democratic Platform since 1896."

"The Republican party," said Mr. Bryan, "has been steadily falling from popularity, until to-day but one man can win the Presidency, one who will break away from precedent and accept a third term, and one who has only gained his popularity by taking for his issue planks from the Republican platform."

He pointed out that the present financial stringency was the result of turning down Democracy's bimetallic issue and declared the trusts, tariff and labor arbitration problems were being solved according to the lines embraced in Democratic platforms.

Speaks at Chicago.

A dispatch from Chicago says William Jennings Bryan Friday at a luncheon given by the Iroquois Club made a notable speech, the keynote of which was harmony.

"Where an agreement has been reached among men as to what ought to be done there should be forgetfulness for the past," he said, and his sentiment was applauded.

"Men should have good forgetting machines so far as individuals are concerned. Forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors" is a good doctrine to follow. Resentment and revenge are the most foolish of things."

Men who heard the words took them to mean that Mr. Bryan's differences with National Committee man Roger C. Sullivan are at an end, and that there will be no Anti-Bryan contest. Mr. Sullivan has declared that he will not renew the strife afresh.

Mr. Bryan declared that the Democratic party is more united today than it has been for years, whereas the Republicans, he asserted, are divided.

NEW KIND OF SWINDLE.

Columbia Police Warn Merchants Against This Fellow.

The State says that Chief of Police Carthart desires to warn the merchants of this State against a crook whose operations are entirely new in this section. The man successfully worked his game the other day and the police authorities expect him to attempt it again on some unsuspecting merchant. His identity is so far an unknown quantity and the police will have to depend upon the merchants to help effect his capture.

The modus operandi of this mysterious knight of the swindler's art is as follows: He will call a merchant over the phone and give an order for certain articles of merchandise, directing that they be sent to a certain number. This is accompanied by a request that the bill be sent along with the goods; also the necessary change for a five or ten dollar bill. For instance, he will order \$2 worth of merchandise and ask that \$3 be sent along as change, explaining that he has nothing less than a five dollar bill. The goods and the required change are sent out and the mysterious stranger is on hand at the number indicated. He gets the goods and the change, hands a note to the messenger, supposedly containing the \$5 bill, and the messenger goes back to the store to find that he has been worked to the tune of \$5.

DEATH OF COL. ELLIOTT.

South Carolina Loses One of Her Noblest Sons.

Col. William Elliott, Sr., commissioner for the government to locate and mark the graves of the Confederate dead interred in the north, died suddenly at his hunting ledge on Buzzards Island, near Beaufort, where he had come from Washington several days ago, to shoot ducks.

Col. Elliott was born in Beaufort in 1838; was educated at Beaufort college, Harvard university, and the University of Virginia; was admitted to the bar at Charleston in 1861; entered the Confederate States army, and served as colonel throughout the whole war.

In 1886 was elected a member of the legislature; was a delegate to the national democratic conventions in 1876 and 1888; was democratic presidential elector for the state at large in 1880; served six terms in congress as the representative of the First district of South Carolina, and in 1902 was defeated by A. C